



Evaluating the Development Impacts of Counter-Extremism Programming in the Sahel

**U.S. Department of State Fourth Annual
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Background

- Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)
- Role of Development in TSCTP
- Interagency Coordination
- Analysis for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programming



GUIDE TO THE DRIVERS OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

FEBRUARY 2009

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Gullian Denoeux with Lynn Carter, Management Systems International.



DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND COUNTER-EXTREMISM: A GUIDE TO PROGRAMMING

OCTOBER 2009

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFS). It was prepared by Gullian Denoeux with Lynn Carter, Management Systems International.



Background

- Measurement Challenges and Opportunities
- Additional Considerations:
 - USAID Evaluation Policy
 - USAID Strategy for CVE and Counterinsurgency
- Evaluation in Niger, Chad and Mali by AMEX International and QED Group from October to December 2010



Overview

- Mixed Method Evaluation (small sample surveys and focus groups)
- Use of qualitative methods to reinforce qualitative data
- Does not establish causal relationship between program activities and attributable results

Can Impact Be Demonstrated?

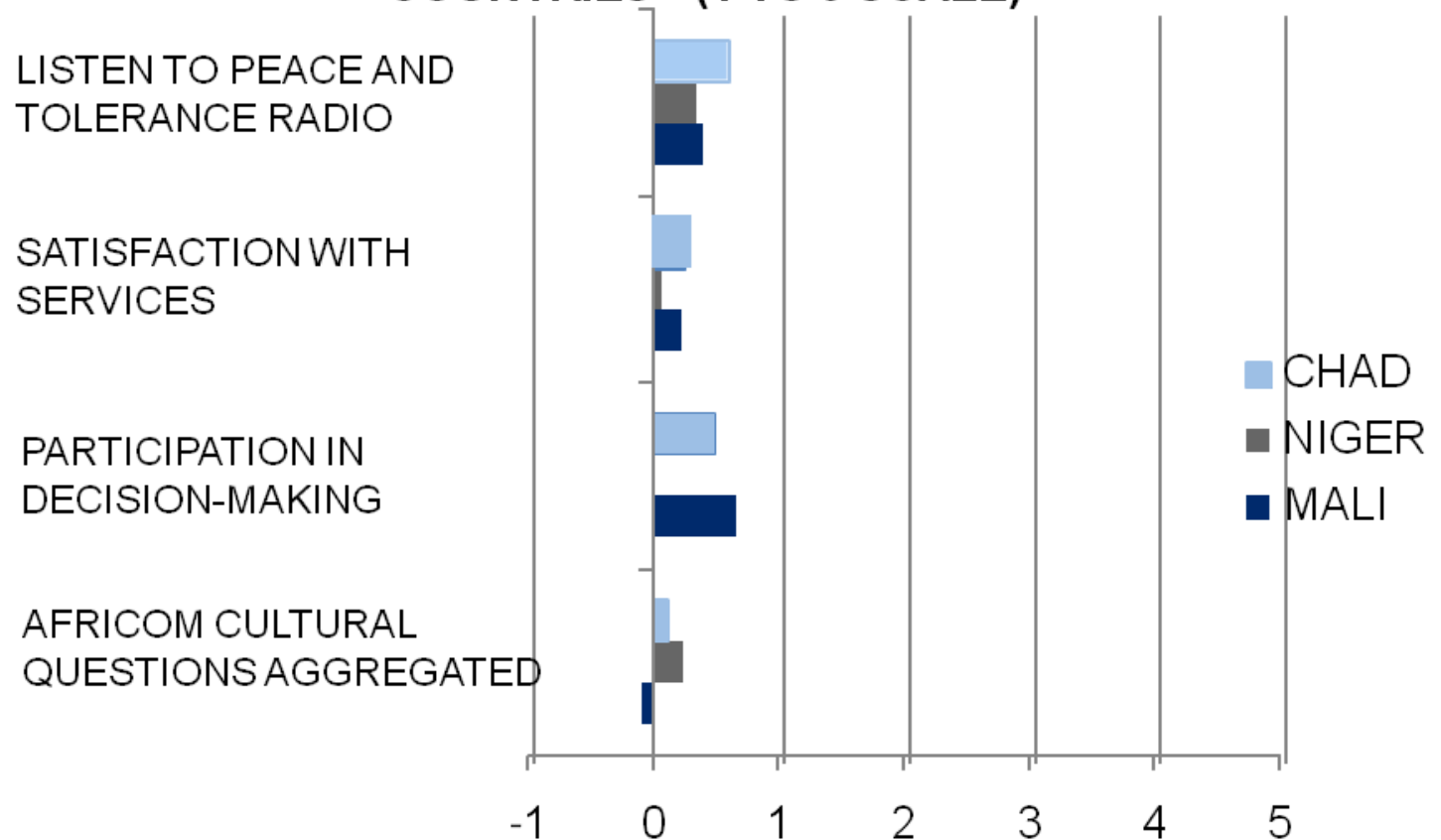


- Impact Likely But Not Certified
- Quasi-Experimental Impact Evaluation Design
 - Compares data from implementation area against a counterfactual where no specific TSTCP intervention is present.
 - Sampling areas were chosen after careful consideration, but not randomized.



Summary Results

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TREATMENT AND COMPARISON AREAS ON SURVEY QUESTIONS – THREE COUNTRIES – (1 TO 5 SCALE)



MORE IMPACT →



Caveats

- Research Design Not Capable of Establishing Attribution of Results
- Small Sample Sizes (60 -200 per surveyed community)
- Selection of Surveyed Communities Not Randomized



Factors for Likely Impact

- Results Similar to Baselines
- Results Consistent with Qualitative Findings
- Advantages for Treatment over Comparison Clusters Consistent across Countries
- Minimal Selection Bias Favoring Program Area
 - Clusters Chosen with USAID Input
 - Spillover Effect of Programming Reduces Appearance of Impact



Survey Design

- Drivers (by Country):
 - Lack of Economic Development (indirect)
 - Social Marginalization
 - Perception of Unjust International System
- Survey Questions: Socioeconomic, Political and Cultural
- Sources of Data:
 - *Peace Through Development* Baseline
 - AFRICOM *Public Attitudes in the Sahel*
 - *Afrobarometer* (Mali)



Niger Surveys

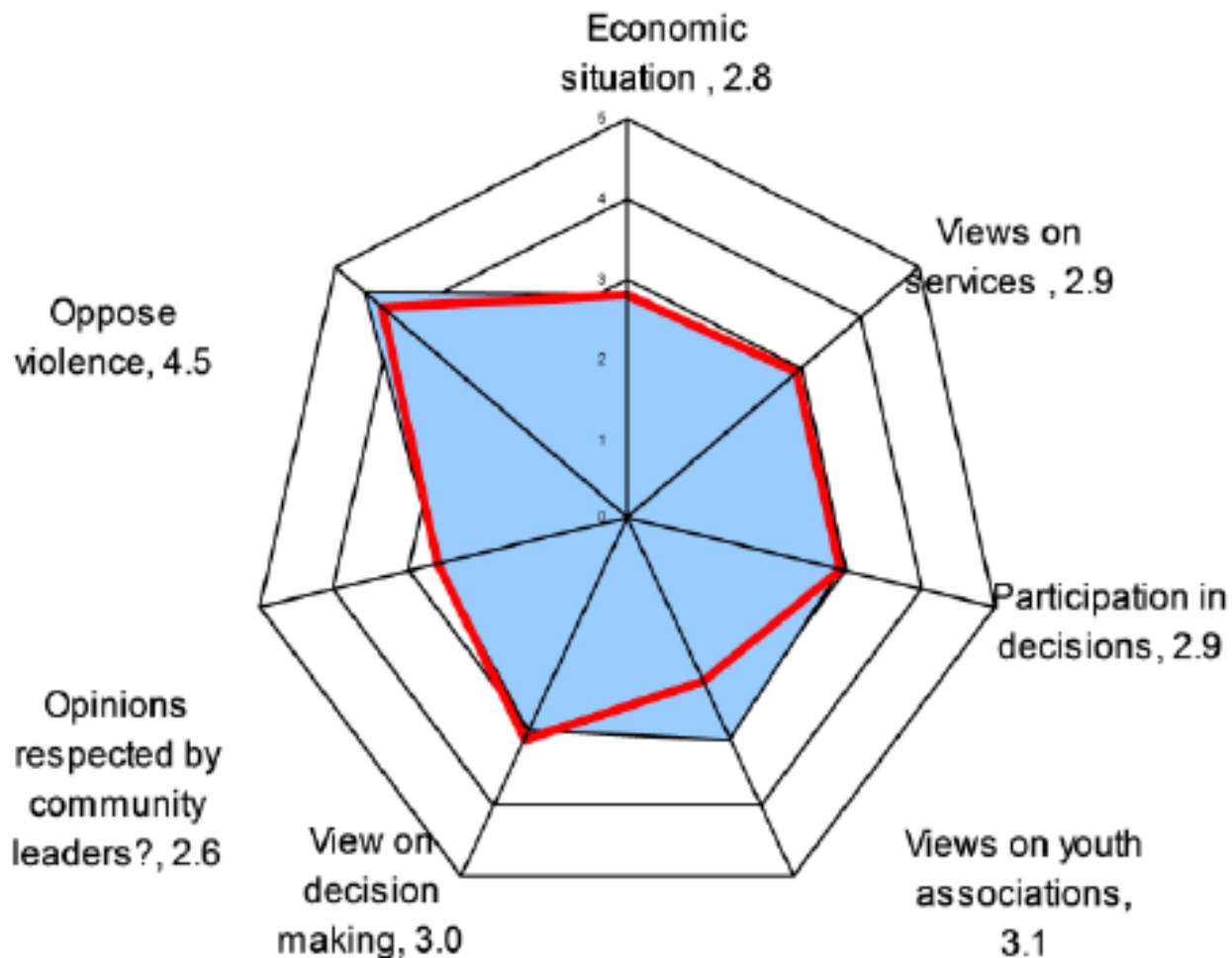


344 Surveys: Niamey and Maradi



Niger Results – Economic & Political

Treatment vs. Comparison





Chad Surveys

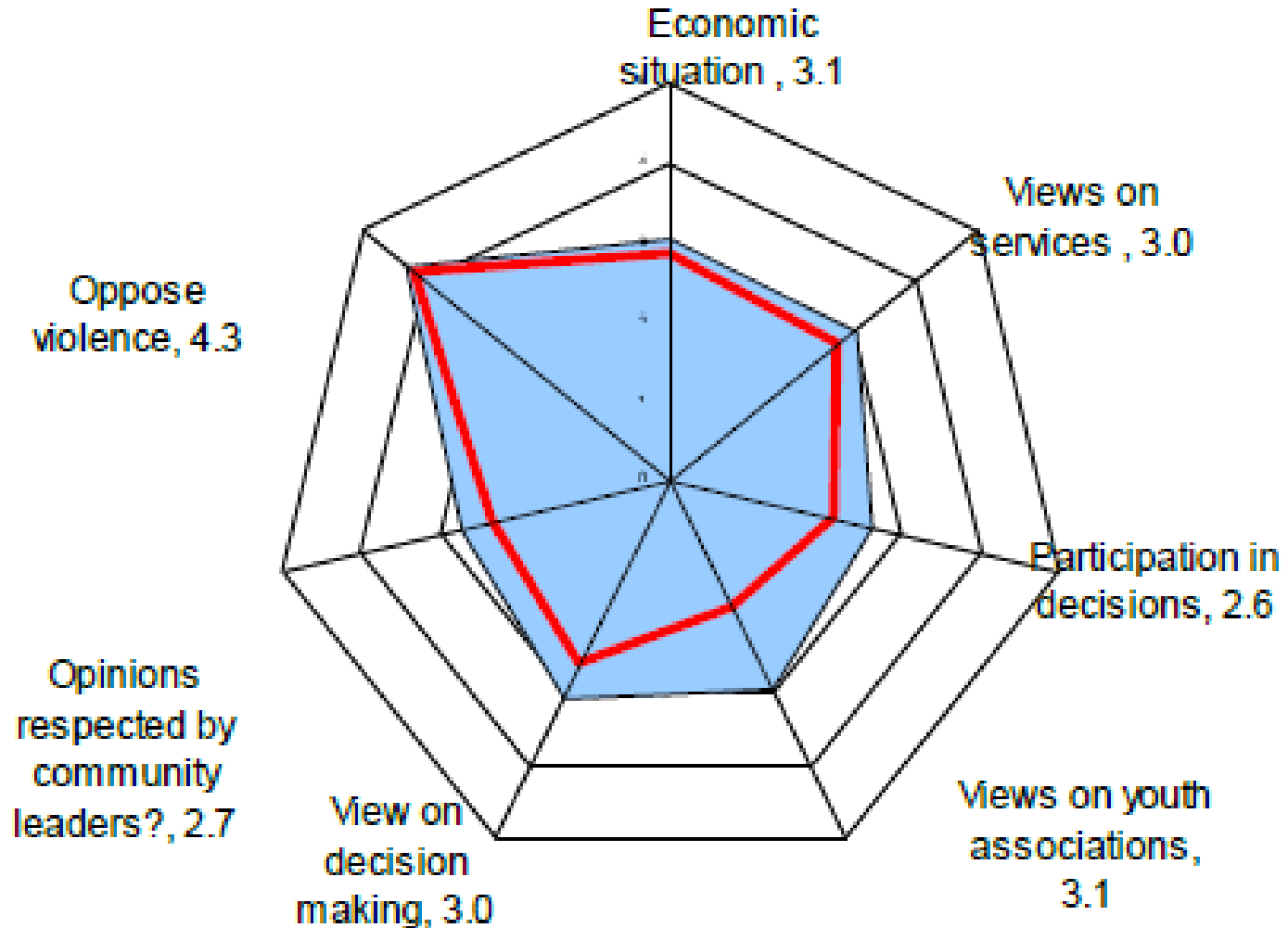


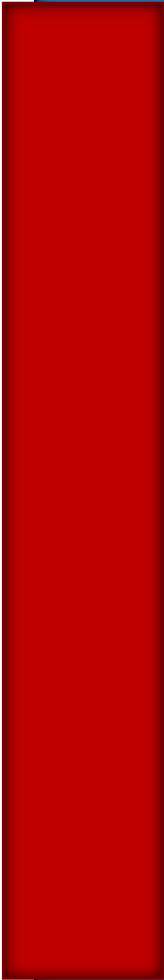
520 Surveys: N'Djamena, Moussoro, Massakoury



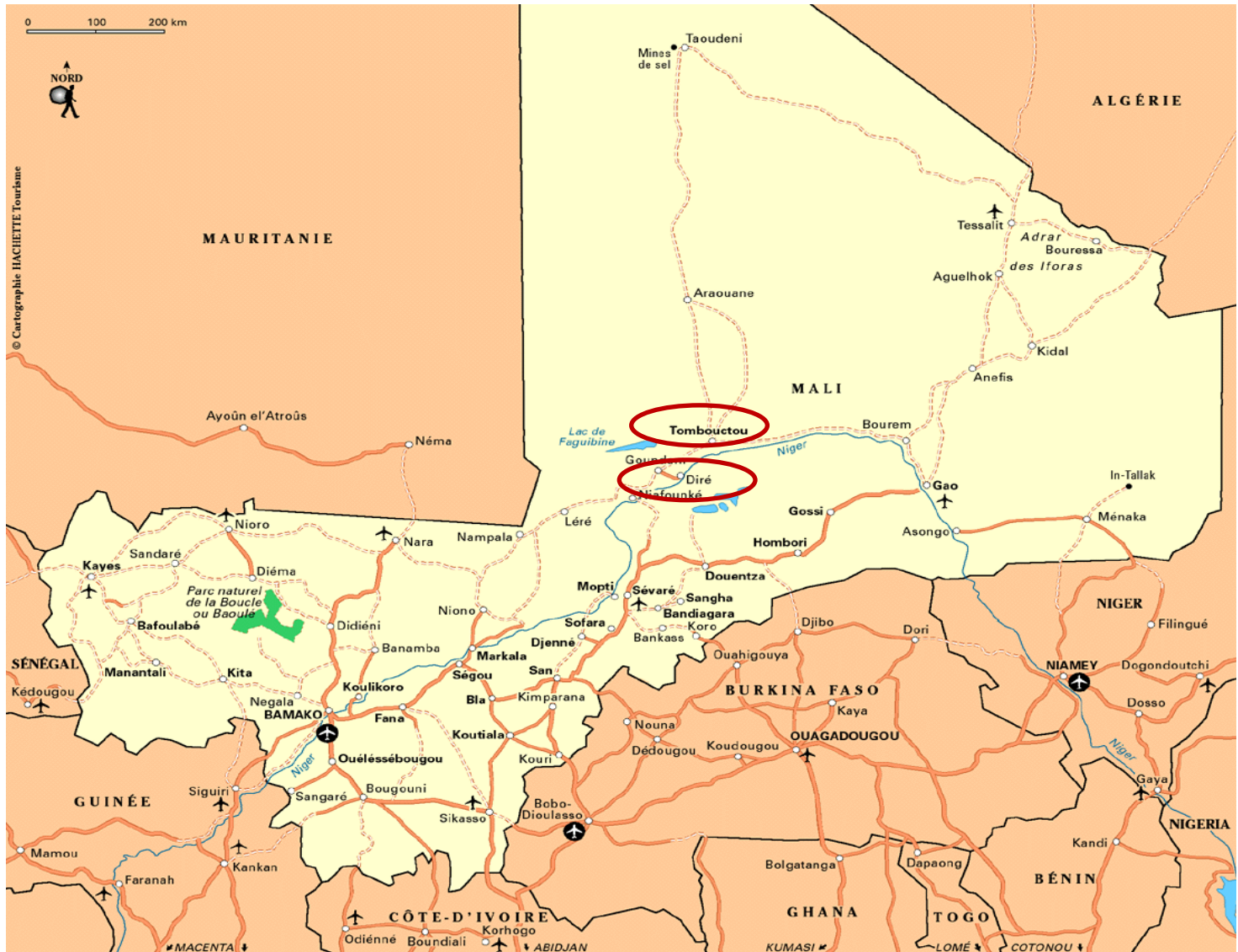
Chad Results – Economic & Political

Treatment vs. Comparison





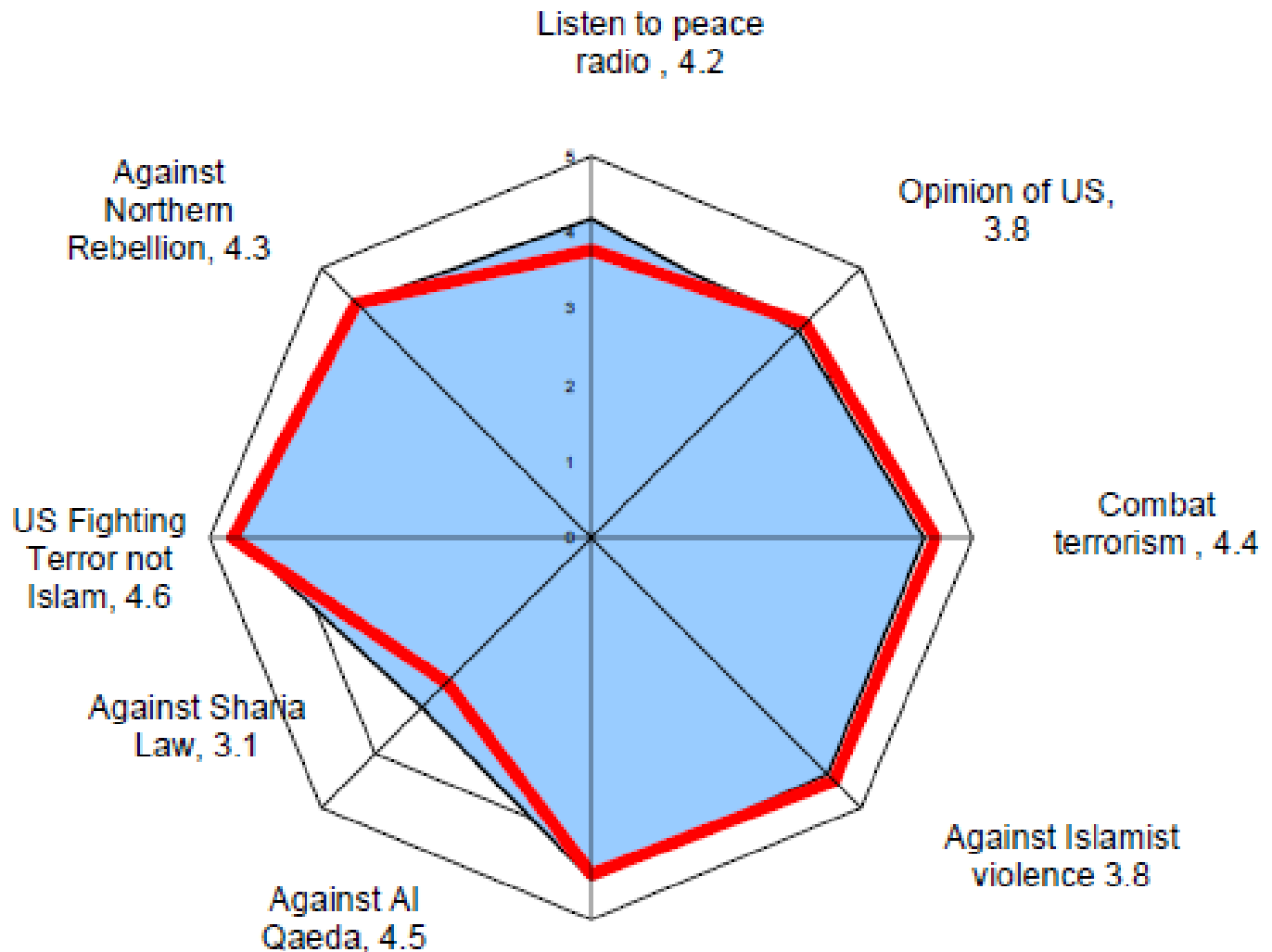
200 Surveys: Timbuktu, Dire





Mali Results – Cultural

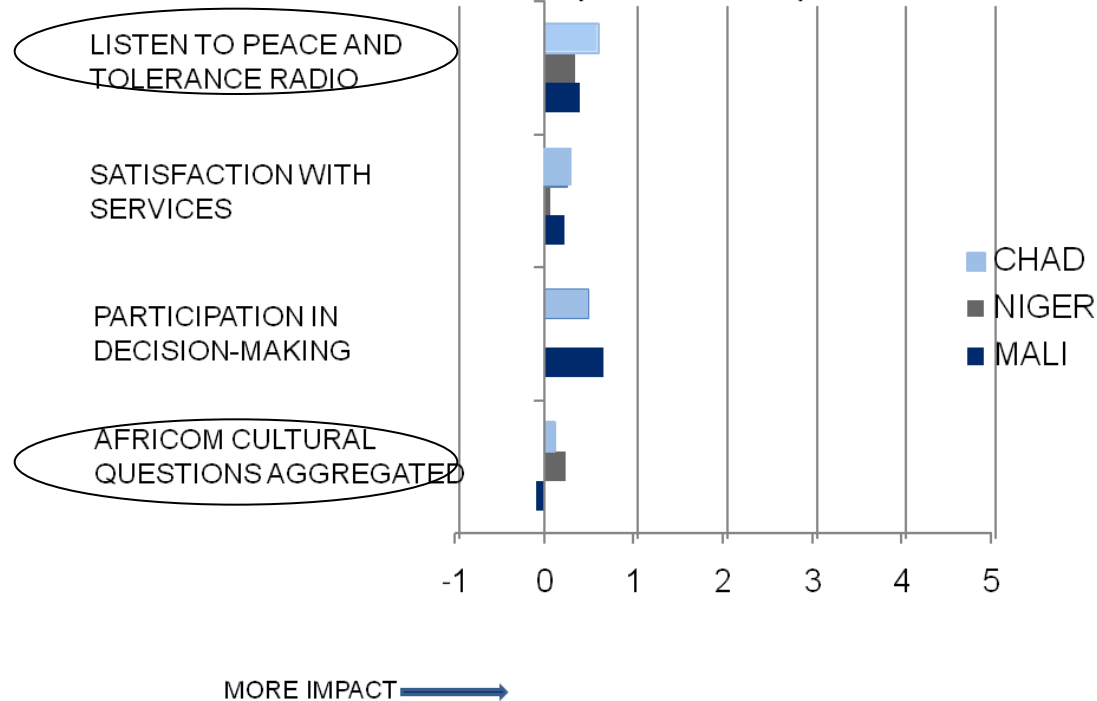
Treatment vs. Comparison





Summary Results

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TREATMENT AND
COMPARISON AREAS ON SURVEY QUESTIONS – THREE
COUNTRIES – (1 TO 5 SCALE)



- Modest Differences – Less than 10% in Aggregate in Favor of Treatment Areas
- Greatest Impact on Lower Level Indicators
- Least Impact on Higher Level Indicators



Qualitative Results

- Strong Muslim Identity
- Wary of America's Seemingly Negative View of Islam
- Conservative Islam Yet To Translate into Widespread Anti-Americanism
- Peace and Tolerance Radio Very Popular; Listened to More in TSCTP Program Areas
- Inter and Intra Faith Dialogues Well Received, Although Long Time to Establish Trust

"The best way to fight terrorism is for the U.S. to teach about the real Islam – a religion of tolerance and peace."

-Focus Group Participant in Niamey



Qualitative Results

- Unstable Environments Require Flexibility
- Adverse Effects Can be Mitigated with Communication and Messaging Strategies

"[The TSCTP youth training program] was teaching us to swim. Then they took away the water."

-Youth Participant in Niamey



Conclusions and Questions



- TSTCP has had success in reinforcing local resiliencies against extremism.
- How to translate this moderation into an inhospitable enabling environment for terrorism?



Contact Information

- Kellie Burk
 - Email: kburk@usaid.gov
 - Phone: 202-712-1682
- Jeffrey Swedberg
 - Email: jswedberg@gedgroupllc.com
 - Phone: 202-521-1925
- Angela Martin
 - Email: amartin@usaid.gov
 - Phone: 202-712-5636
- Weblinks:
 - http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/sectors/cm/index.html